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JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS – 1963

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JUVENILE COURT STATISTICS 1963

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
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Children's Bureau

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The statistics in this publication represent the volume of children's cases disposed of by juvenile courts. They are affected by several factors. Ages of children and types of cases (e.g., traffic violations) over which courts have jurisdiction are established by State law and often differ for courts in different States and sometimes for courts within the same State. This affects the number of cases reported and consequently the comparability of the reports from the various courts.

The number of children's cases reported by different courts is also greatly influenced by variations in the organization and scope of the services of other agencies. Many communities have established agencies, such as a juvenile division of the police department, that adjust many cases or refer them to other community agencies rather than to the juvenile courts. In some communities the juvenile court is one of the few agencies providing social services to children. In others, programs of social services for children are well established; in these, the juvenile court is only one of many agencies dealing with children and is primarily used only when its authority as a judicial agency is needed.

Furthermore, whether a child comes to the attention of the court is influenced by community and parental attitudes toward a child's behavior, and these attitudes vary from place to place.

Because of these and other limitations (many of which are not statistically assessable), juvenile court statistics, when taken by themselves, cannot measure the full extent of either delinquency, dependency, or neglect. They may be particularly misleading when used to make comparisons between one community and another. They do, however, indicate how frequently one important community resource, the juvenile court, is utilized for dealing with such cases.



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SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Delinquency Cases (Excluding Traffic)

Extent About 601,000 juvenile delinquency cases (excluding traffic offenses) were handled by juvenile courts in the United States in 1963. The estimated number of different children involved in these cases was somewhat lower (518,000), since the same child may have been referred more than once during the year. These children represent 1.9 percent of all children aged 10 through 17 in the country. (Note: These data are not comparable to those reported for years prior to 1957 when traffic offenses were not separately identifiable and were included with other delinquency cases. See section on "Traffic Cases" below.)

Trend The year 1963 again showed an increase in delinquency cases over the previous year. The increase for 1963 was 8 percent while the child population, aged 10 through 17, increased by only 4 percent. Thus, the upward trend noted every year beginning with 1949, except for 1961, continues. And again, as in most previous years in the past decade, the increase in delinquency cases exceeded the increase in the child population.

Juveniles born in the late 1940's when birth rates were high are now swelling the ranks of the 16 years-olds. This is a peak age for juvenile delinquency. It coincides with the critical time when compulsory school attendance ends in many States, when many young persons are making the difficult transition from school to work and when all young persons experience the pressures of trying to bridge the gap between childhood and adulthood status.

While the overall national increase in 1963 was 8 percent, rural courts experienced a smaller increase in the number of delinquency cases handled that year than did the urban courts -- 4 and 8 percent respectively. Thus, the predominant pattern, noted in recent years, of delinquency cases increasing faster in rural areas than elsewhere was reversed in 1963.

The percentage increases between 1962 and 1963 were higher for girls' than for boys' delinquency cases when data for all courts are combined. This was true in the urban and semi-urban courts as well. In the rural courts, however, girls' cases actually showed a decrease of 2 percent in 1963 while the boys' cases in those courts increased 5 percent.

There was a substantial increase in 1963 in the number of delinquency cases handled nonjudicially, reflecting primarily the heavy increase in cases handled in this manner by the urban courts. Percentage changes in judicial and nonjudicial cases often reflect merely a change from one year to the next in the manner of handling such cases within a court. A court may revise its procedures so as to handle more cases nonjudicially or vice versa. In one large State, for example, with many urban courts, a legal change in court structure established an "intake service" which caused a reduction in the number of formal (judicial) proceedings initiated but resulted in an increase in the number of nonjudicial handlings.

Sex ratio Delinquency cases still continue to be primarily a boys' problem; boys are referred to court more than four times as often as girls.
(Table 1)

Manner of handling . . Cases handled nonjudicially--without filing a petition--are included in the data of this report. Half of the delinquency cases were disposed of in this way. The proportion of cases handled nonjudicially was higher in urban and semi-urban courts than in rural courts, owing perhaps to the availability of specialized intake or probation staff in the larger courts. (For a discussion of policy consideration in the nonjudicial disposition of cases, see Standards for Specialized Courts Dealing with Children, Children's Bureau Publication No. 346, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1954, pp. 43-45.)
(Table 2)

Differential rates . . . The rate of delinquency cases (the number of cases per 1,000 child population aged 10 through 17) was about three times higher in predominantly urban areas than in predominantly rural areas. Courts in predominantly urban areas handle more than two-thirds of all the delinquency cases in the country.
(Table 3)

More and more of our youth are living in urban areas. Much of the population growth in urban areas is due to the migration from rural into urban areas and is more pronounced for nonwhites than for white.

There are many positive influences associated with urban living--more abundant educational opportunities, more health and welfare services, more exposure to cultural activities, more diverse job opportunities, etc. But for some individuals, urbanization brings with it a host of problems. Within the boundaries of most urban areas are certain sectors which are plagued with a host of social, economic and health problems. Such sectors are characterized by high percentages of economically deprived breadwinners, poorly assimilated in-migrants, poor housing, etc. Such neighborhoods usually are centers for crime and delinquency and the inhabitants are culturally isolated from people living more productive lives. Such conditions contribute heavily to the high rates of delinquency noted in urban areas.

Reason for referral . . . Most of the offenses for which juveniles are referred to court are those committed against property. Relatively few are those committed against a person. Based on reports from courts serving very large cities (see "Sources of Data"), 43.4 percent of the offenses for which juveniles were referred to court were those against property (larceny, auto theft, burglary, robbery, vandalism). Only 9.8 percent were offenses against a person (homicide, rape, assault, sex offenses). Other major categories of offenses committed were offenses against public order and decency (weapons, drugs, drunkenness, disorderly conduct)--10.1 percent; serious motor vehicle violations (hit and run, driving without a license, driving while intoxicated)--3.5 percent; and offenses applicable to juveniles only (running away, ungovernable, truancy, curfew, etc.)--26.8 percent.

Boys were referred to the large city courts for considerably different reasons than girls. More than half of the offenses committed by girls were for conduct which characterizes juvenile misbehavior but is not ordinarily considered a crime--runaway, truancy, curfew, ungovernable behavior, etc. About a fifth of the boys were involved in offenses of this nature. On the other hand, almost half of the offenses for which boys were referred to large city courts were for offenses against property; about a sixth of the girls were involved in such cases.

Boys were referred to court primarily for the following offenses (listed in their order of frequency): larceny, burglary, and auto theft. Girls were most frequently referred for running away, being ungovernable, larceny and sex offenses.

It is often assumed that delinquency cases handled non-judicially (without petition) represent minor delinquency offenses. Table 5 reveals a significantly higher proportion of the "less serious" offenses (disorderly conduct, petit larceny, running away) are handled nonjudicially than are handled judicially. Nevertheless, among the cases handled nonjudicially are found relatively sizeable proportions of the "more serious" offenses (assault, burglary, auto theft, robbery).

Disposition Almost one-third of the delinquency cases referred to courts serving large cities (see "Sources of Data") were dismissed with warning or adjustment. This high proportion of dismissals does not mean that the children were not involved in delinquent acts. (In about 11 percent of all cases in large cities, the complaints were not substantiated.) Rather the stability of the child's family and his potential for receiving proper parental supervision seemed to warrant that type of disposition.

*(Table 6 and
Appendix
Table B)*

There appear to be no large differences in the disposition of boys' and girls' cases even though the reasons for referral to court for boys are significantly different from those for girls (see "Reason for referral" above). However, the types of dispositions vary significantly when the cases are handled "judicially" or "nonjudicially." This is to be expected since certain actions taken by the court that curtail or deny the freedom of the child or the rights of the parents to the child's care, custody and control usually are handled in an official manner with full hearing.

Thus, in almost half of the delinquency cases handled "judicially," the child is placed on probation; in almost one-fifth of the cases, the child is committed to care and custody of an agency or institution. Almost half of the cases handled "nonjudicially" are adjusted, indicating perhaps that in more such cases the offense is relatively minor or the child has had no serious delinquency pattern previously.

Traffic Cases

Extent In addition to the 601,000 juvenile delinquency cases, about 366,000 traffic cases were disposed of by juvenile courts in the country in 1963. These cases involve roughly 315,500 different children or 1.1 percent of the child population. These traffic cases do not represent all traffic cases of

(Table 7)

juveniles since many juvenile courts do not have jurisdiction in such cases. They represent only those coming to the attention of juvenile courts.

*Change from
previous year.....
(Table 8)*

Traffic cases handled by juvenile courts, like delinquency cases, showed an increase in 1963 over 1962. However, the increase (17 percent) was more than twice that of the increase in delinquency cases (excluding traffic). The urban courts experienced the greatest increase in traffic cases.

Discussion.....

In former years traffic cases, in those courts that had jurisdiction in such cases, were included with other types of juvenile delinquency cases and could not be separately identified. Since 1957, courts have been requested to report data on traffic cases separately. The reasons for doing this are as follows:

First, most traffic offenses can hardly be considered in the same category as other types of delinquency. Most do not involve the type of behavior or circumstances that require the study and specialized handling necessary in other forms of misconduct. This is recognized by the Standard Family and Juvenile Court Acts which permit special handling of juvenile traffic cases in a summary manner, without social investigation. It is generally believed therefore (and recommended by the National Council of Juvenile Court Judges) that traffic offenses should be analyzed separately from other types of delinquency. This was not very important 10 years or so ago when traffic cases comprised a small proportion of all juvenile delinquency cases. In recent years, however, greater use of the auto by juveniles has accounted for increasingly more juvenile traffic cases.

Second, in at least one State, recent legislation prohibits the classification of traffic offenses under the heading of "juvenile delinquency," unless specifically adjudicated as such.

Third, some courts have jurisdiction in traffic cases and others do not. This disturbs the comparability of reporting. By reporting traffic cases separately, the data on delinquency cases (excluding traffic cases) become more precise. Also any changes in the methods of handling traffic cases (i.e., the increasing trend toward handling juvenile traffic cases in traffic courts) will only affect the series of data on traffic cases and not the other series on delinquency cases excluding traffic. Since traffic cases

have been included with other delinquency cases previously, the question may appropriately be raised as to whether the high rise in delinquency noted in the past decade may reflect merely the increased number of traffic offenses. For some observations on this, see "Discussion" under traffic cases in Juvenile Court Statistics, 1961, Statistical Series No. 69.

Other Cases

- Dependency and neglect.....* Most juvenile courts by statute have jurisdiction over court actions involving dependent and neglected children as well as delinquent children. Dependency and neglect cases in the United States totaled 146,000 in 1963. Such cases increased by 3 percent between 1962 and 1963. Thus, the upward trend which began in 1951 and occurred in each subsequent year except 1956, continues.
(Tables 10-12)
- Special proceedings.* A small proportion of all court cases are those involving adoption, custody, consent to marry and other "special proceedings." Courts vary in the types of such cases handled.
(Appendix Table A)

SOURCES OF DATA

1. Data on the number of juvenile delinquency cases are based on reports from a national sample of juvenile courts, supplemented by data for Alaska and Hawaii.

The national sample of juvenile courts, drawn from the Current Population Survey Sample of the Bureau of the Census, is representative of the country as a whole. For this sample, the United States was first divided into about 2,000 primary sampling units, each consisting of a county or a number of contiguous counties, such as those in a standard metropolitan area. The 2,000 primary sampling units were then subdivided into 230 groups, each consisting of a set of sampling units as much alike as possible in such characteristics as regional location, population density, percent of nonwhite population, rate of growth, etc. From each group a single primary sample unit was selected at random, resulting in 230 sampling units in which 502 courts were located. (For a more detailed description of the Current Population Survey Sample, see Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 2, Bureau of the Census.)

As shown below, the majority of the urban courts serve large areas of 100,000 or more population; semi-urban courts serve medium-sized areas; and rural courts, small areas of under 20,000.

Type of court	All courts	Number of courts serving populations of:				
		100,000 or over	50,000-99,999	20,000-49,999	10,000-19,999	Under 10,000
Total.....	502	187	70	123	61	61
Urban.....	202	151	21	26	1	3
Semi-urban...	170	36	43	54	13	24
Rural.....	130	-	6	43	47	34

2. Data on reasons for referral to court and on dispositions of delinquency cases were requested on a special monthly report from juvenile courts serving the 30 largest cities in the country. The following 21 of the 30

cities provided usable reports which form the basis for the analysis on reasons for referral to court and on dispositions of cases: Boston, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Mo., Los Angeles, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Newark, Phoenix, St. Louis, San Antonio, San Diego, San Francisco and Washington, D.C.

3. Data on dependency and neglect cases are based on all the courts reporting on such cases to the Children's Bureau. The national sample was not used here since data on these cases were not available for a sizeable number of courts in the national sample. In 1963, 1,817 courts reported on dependency and neglect cases. These courts included in their jurisdictions over three-fourths of the child population under 18 years of age.

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Juvenile delinquency cases are those referred to courts for acts defined in the statutes of the State as the violation of a law or municipal ordinance by children or youth of juvenile courtage, or for conduct so seriously antisocial as to interfere with the rights of others or to menace the welfare of the delinquent himself or of the community. This broad definition of delinquency includes types of conduct which are violations of law only when committed by children, e.g. truancy, ungovernable behavior and running away. Also included, but separately reported, are traffic violations whenever the juvenile court has jurisdiction in such cases.

Dependency and neglect cases are those referred to the court because of some form of neglect or inadequate care on the part of the parents or guardians (e.g., lack of adequate care or support resulting from the death, absence or physical or mental incapacity of the parents, abandonment or desertion, abuse or cruel treatment, improper or inadequate condition in the home).

Special proceedings are cases involving children referred to court for reasons other than delinquency, dependency or neglect. They include adoption, institutional commitments for special purposes, material witnesses, application for consent to marry or to enlist in the armed forces, determination of custody or guardianship of a child, and permission to hospitals for the performance of an operation on a child.

Unit of count is the case disposed of by the court. A case is counted each time a child is referred to court during the year on a new referral in delinquency, dependency or neglect cases or in special proceedings. Referrals for alleged, as well as adjudged, delinquency cases are included. Not included are many children who have presented similar problems of conduct, but who either were not apprehended or were dealt with by the police, by social agencies, by schools, or by youth-serving agencies without referral to court.

Type of court is determined by the percentage of the population it serves that live in urban areas (as classified by the Bureau of the Census): for "urban courts," 70 percent or more; for "semi-urban courts," 30 to 69 percent; for "rural courts," under 30 percent. Up through 1959, data from the 1950 decennial census were used as a basis for classifying the type of court. Since 1960, data from the 1960 decennial census were used which resulted in a shift in type for some courts.

Method of handling cases is classified into judicial and nonjudicial, sometimes referred to as official and unofficial. "Judicial cases" are those that are placed on the official court calendar for adjudication by judge or referee, through filing a petition or other legal paper to initiate court action. "Non-judicial cases" are those not placed on the official court calendar through filing a petition or affidavit but adjusted by the judge, referee, probation officer, or other officer of the court.

SUMMARY TABLES

Delinquency Cases (Excluding Traffic)

Table 1.--Number of Delinquency Cases (Excluding Traffic) Disposed of by Juvenile Courts, United States, 1963

Type of court	Total		Boys		Girls	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	601,000	100	485,000	100	116,000	100
Urban.....	414,000	69	329,800	68	84,200	73
Semi-urban.....	146,000	24	120,300	25	25,700	22
Rural.....	41,000	7	34,900	7	6,100	5

Table 2.--Manner of Handling Delinquency Cases (Excluding Traffic) Disposed of by Juvenile Courts, United States, 1963

Type of court	Total		Judicially		Nonjudicially	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	601,000	100	298,000	50	303,000	50
Urban.....	414,000	100	209,500	51	204,500	49
Semi-urban.....	146,000	100	64,800	44	81,200	56
Rural.....	41,000	100	23,700	58	17,300	42

Table 3.--Rate of Delinquency Cases (Excluding Traffic) Disposed of by Juvenile Courts, United States, 1963

Type of court	Rate per 1,000 child population ^a			
	All courts	Age jurisdiction of court		
		Under 16	Under 17	Under 18 ^b
Urban.....	31.8	25.0	30.1	34.9
Semi-urban.....	22.6	12.6	23.6	24.0
Rural.....	10.3	4.6	5.7	13.1

^a These differential rates are calculated on the basis of the 1960 child population at risk; that is, from age 10 to the upper limit of the court's jurisdiction.

^b A small number of courts having jurisdiction under 21 years of age are included here. The number of cases involved does not seriously affect the rates of the courts in this column.

Table 4. --Percent Change in Delinquency Cases (Excluding Traffic) Disposed of by Juvenile Courts, United States, 1962-1963

Type of court	Total	Boys	Girls	Judicial cases	Nonjudicial cases
Total.....	+8	+8	+11	+5	+12
Urban.....	+8	+8	+10	+1	+16
Semi-urban.....	+10	+9	+17	+14	+8
Rural.....	+4	+5	-2	+13	-6

Table 5. --Reason for Referral to Court in Delinquency Cases Disposed of by a Selected Group of Juvenile Courts, 1963^a (percentage distribution)

Offense	Total	Boys	Girls	Judicial cases	Nonjudicial cases
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Offenses Applicable to Both Juveniles and Adults					
Murder and non-negligent manslaughter....	.1	.1	--	.2	--
Manslaughter by negligence.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Forcible rape.....	.2	.2	--	.3	.1
Robbery.....	2.0	2.4	.3	2.8	1.2
Assault: Aggravated.....	2.3	2.5	1.5	2.8	1.7
Other.....	3.0	3.2	2.1	3.4	2.6
Burglary--breaking and entering.....	11.1	13.3	1.8	13.9	8.5
Larceny--theft (except auto)					
Under \$50.....	13.1	13.7	10.6	12.5	13.8
\$50 or more.....	3.5	3.9	1.6	2.4	4.5
Auto theft: Unauthorized use.....	9.1	10.9	1.5	12.8	5.4
Other.....	1.4	1.7	.4	1.9	1.0
Weapons--carrying, possessing, etc.....	1.1	1.2	.3	1.0	1.2
Sex offenses (except forcible rape).....	4.2	2.7	10.6	4.5	3.9
Drug laws: Narcotic.....	.5	.4	.6	.8	.1
Other.....	.6	.6	.3	.8	.3
Drunkenness.....	2.3	2.5	1.7	1.9	2.7
Driving while intoxicated.....	.2	.3	.1	.3	.2
Hit and run.....	.4	.4	.4	.2	.6
Driving without a license.....	2.9	2.9	2.6	1.6	4.1
Disorderly conduct.....	5.6	6.2	3.1	2.2	8.9
Vandalism.....	3.2	3.8	.9	2.3	4.1
Other.....	6.4	6.9	4.5	6.0	6.7
Offenses Applicable to Juveniles Only					
Running away.....	9.3	5.6	24.6	8.0	10.5
Truancy.....	3.7	3.2	6.1	4.2	3.3
Curfew.....	3.8	3.8	4.2	2.1	5.5
Ungovernable.....	7.2	4.7	17.7	8.6	5.9
Other.....	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.5	3.2

^a Data are from monthly reports from 21 of the 30 courts serving the largest cities in the United States. See section on "Sources of Data" for specific cities included and Appendix Table B for the consolidated data reported. Traffic offenses are excluded except for driving while intoxicated, hit and run and driving without a license.

^b Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 6.--Disposition of Delinquency Cases Disposed of by a Selected Group of Juvenile Courts, 1963^a
(percentage distribution)

Type of disposition	Total	Boys	Girls	Judicial cases	Nonjudicial cases
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Dismissed -- not involved or complaint not substantiated.....	11.4	12.0	8.9	12.1	10.7
Dismissed -- warned or adjusted....	30.0	30.1	29.8	11.7	47.8
Probation.....	24.0	23.8	24.7	48.7	--
Informal supervision.....	10.0	9.7	11.3	--	19.8
Commitment.....	9.2	9.1	9.6	18.6	--
Other.....	15.4	15.3	15.7	8.9	21.7

^a Data are from monthly reports from 21 of the 30 courts serving the largest cities in the United States. See section on "Sources of Data" for specific cities included and Appendix Table B for the consolidated data reported. Traffic offenses are excluded except for driving while intoxicated, hit and run and driving without a license.

Traffic Cases

Table 7.--Number and Manner of Handling Traffic Cases Disposed of by Juvenile Courts, United States, 1963

Type of court	Total		Judicially		Nonjudicially	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	366,000	100	87,500	100	278,500	100
Urban.....	279,200	76	57,200	65	222,000	80
Semi-urban.....	65,600	18	15,350	18	50,250	18
Rural.....	21,200	6	14,950	17	6,250	2

Table 8.--Percent Change in Traffic Cases Disposed of by Juvenile Courts, United States, 1962-1963

Type of court	Total	Judicial cases	Nonjudicial cases
Total.....	+17	+14	+19
Urban.....	+19	+14	+21
Semi-urban.....	+18	+46	+12
Rural.....	-6	-9	+4

**TRENDS IN JUVENILE COURT DELINQUENCY
CASES AND CHILD POPULATION 10-17 YEARS
OF AGE, 1940-1963 (semi-logarithmic scale)**

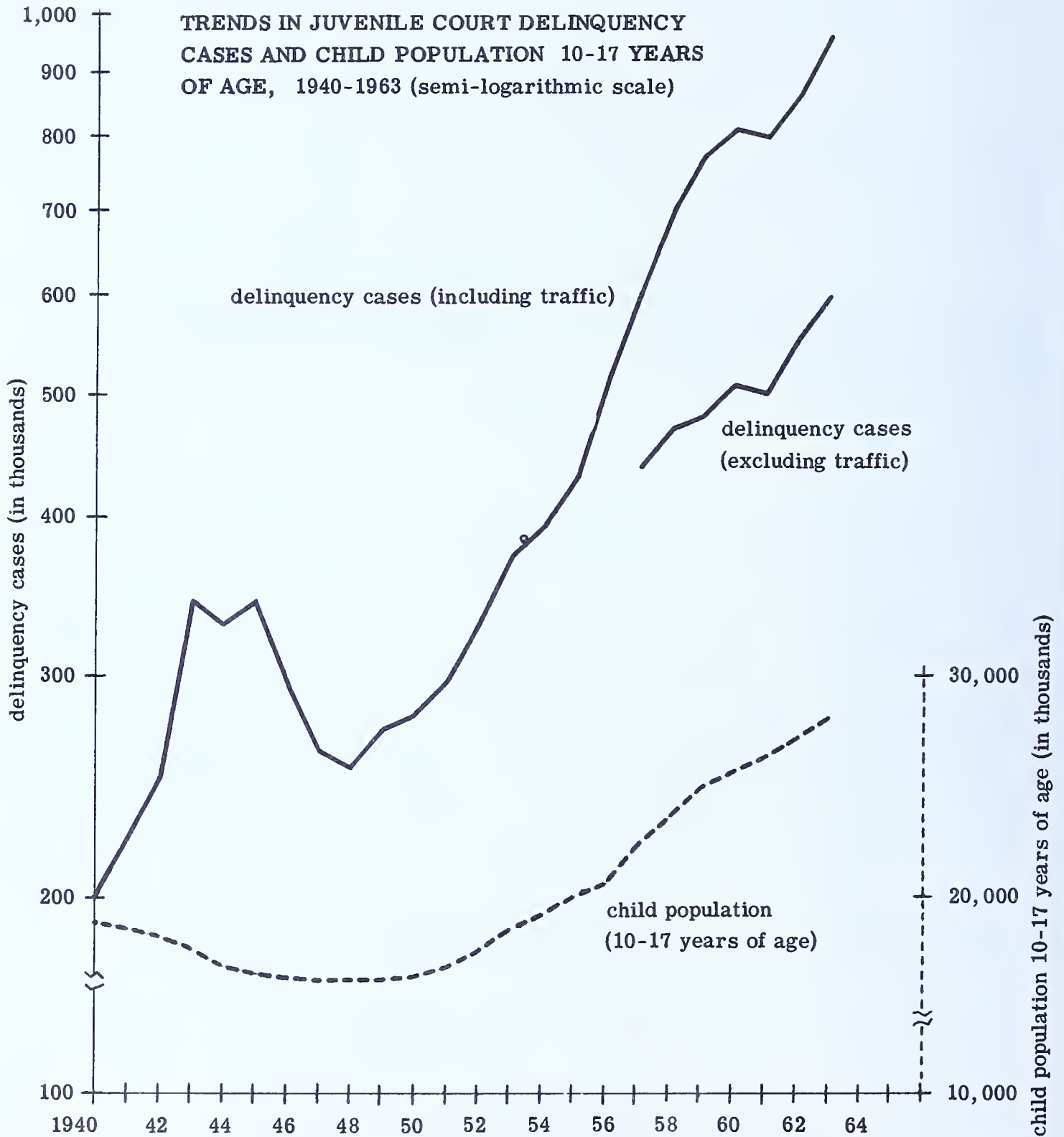


Table 9. --Trend in Delinquency Cases Disposed of by Juvenile Courts, United States, 1940-1963

Year	Delinquency cases ^a		Child population of U.S. (10-17 years of age) ^b
	Including traffic	Excluding traffic	
1940.....	200,000		19,138,000
1941.....	224,000		18,916,000
1942.....	250,000		18,648,000
1943.....	344,000		18,309,000
1944.....	330,000		17,738,000
1945.....	344,000		17,512,000
1946.....	295,000		17,419,000
1947.....	262,000		17,344,000
1948.....	254,000		17,314,000
1949.....	272,000		17,365,000
1950.....	280,000		17,398,000
1951.....	298,000		17,705,000
1952.....	332,000		18,201,000
1953.....	374,000		18,980,000
1954.....	395,000		19,551,000
1955.....	431,000		20,112,000
1956.....	520,000		20,623,000
1957.....	603,000	440,000	22,173,000
1958.....	^c 703,000	473,000	23,443,000
1959.....	^c 773,000	483,000	24,607,000
1960.....	813,000	510,000	25,364,000
1961.....	801,000	503,000	26,023,000
1962.....	867,000	555,000	26,936,000
1963.....	967,000	601,000	27,983,000

^a Data for 1955-1963 estimated from the national sample of juvenile courts. Data prior to 1955 estimated by the Children's Bureau, based on reports from a comparable group of courts. Inclusion of data for Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1960 does not materially affect the trend.

^b Data based on estimates from Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce (Current Population Reports, Series P-25).

^c Much of the increase is accounted for in one State by an administrative change in the method of handling juvenile traffic cases.

Dependency and Neglect Cases

Table 10. --Number and Rate of Dependency and Neglect Cases Disposed of by Juvenile Courts, United States, 1963^a

Type of court	Number of cases	Rate per 1,000 child population ^b			
		All courts	Age jurisdiction of court		
			Under 16	Under 17	Under 18 ^c
Urban.....	101,000	2.8	1.6	3.4	3.0
Semi-urban.....	33,900	2.5	1.4	2.7	2.7
Rural.....	11,100	1.5	0.7	1.8	1.7

^a Estimates based on data from 1,817 courts whose jurisdictions include over three-fourths percent of the child population under 18 years of age.

^b Calculated on basis of the 1960 child population at risk; that is, the child population under 16 for courts whose age jurisdiction is under 16, etc.

^c A small number of courts having jurisdiction under 21 years of age are included here. The number of cases involved does not seriously affect the rates of the courts in this column.

Table 11. --Percent Change in Dependency and Neglect Cases Disposed of by Juvenile Courts, United States, 1962-1963^a

Type of court	Total	Judicial cases	Nonjudicial cases
Total.....	+3	+5	(b)
Urban.....	+2	+3	(b)
Semi-urban.....	+8	+9	+4
Rural.....	+1	+2	-6

^a Estimates based on data from 1,517 courts reporting both years whose jurisdiction include over two-thirds of the child population under 18 years of age.

^b Less than 0.5 percent change.

Table 12. --Trend in Dependency and Neglect Cases Disposed of by Juvenile Courts, United States, 1946-1963

Year	Dependency and neglect cases ^a	Child population of U.S. (under 18 years of age) ^b
1946.....	101,000	41,759,000
1947.....	104,000	43,301,000
1948.....	103,000	33,512,000
1949.....	98,000	45,775,000
1950.....	93,000	47,017,000
1951.....	97,000	48,598,000
1952.....	98,000	50,296,000
1953.....	103,000	51,987,000
1954.....	103,000	53,737,000
1955.....	106,000	55,568,000
1956.....	105,000	57,377,000
1957.....	114,000	59,336,000
1958.....	124,000	61,238,000
1959.....	128,000	63,038,000
1960.....	131,000	64,553,000
1961.....	140,000	65,940,000
1962.....	141,500	67,377,000
1963.....	146,000	68,707,000

^a Data for 1955-63 estimated from courts serving about two-thirds of the child population under 18 years of age in the United States. Data prior to 1955 estimated by the Children's Bureau, based on reports from a smaller but comparable group of courts. Inclusion of estimates for Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1960 does not materially affect the trend.

^b Data based on estimates from Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce (Current Population Report, Series P-25).

APPENDIX

Table A. - CHILDREN'S CASES DISPOSED OF JUDICIALLY AND NONJUDICIALLY BY ALL JUVENILE COURTS REPORTING FOR 1963^a

Area served by court ^b	Age under which court has original jurisdiction	JUDICIAL CASES				NONJUDICIAL CASES			
		Delinquency (except traffic)	Traffic	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings	Delinquency (except traffic)	Traffic	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings
ALABAMA:									
Jefferson Co. (Birmingham).....	c 16, 18	1,821	27	923	--	1,205	8	594	--
Madison Co. (Huntsville).....	16	503	4	110	--	11	--	--	--
Mobile Co. (Mobile).....	16	475	--	535	--	228	--	163	--
Montgomery Co. (Montgomery).....	c 16, 18	337	--	80	--	1,014	--	36	--
Tuscaloosa Co. (Tuscaloosa).....	16	269	12	216	--	--	--	--	--
62 small courts.....	16	1,556	61	1,154	--	314	6	--	--
ALASKA:									
6 small courts.....	18	390	--	--	--	130	--	--	--
ARIZONA:									
1 small court.....	18	72	9	52	12	427	341	2	--
ARKANSAS:									
Pulaski Co. (Little Rock).....	21	193	(d)	171	--	391	(d)	188	--
29 small courts.....	21	699	(d)	263	54	435	(d)	172	59
CALIFORNIA:									
Alameda Co. (Oakland).....	c 21	2,184	444	692	170	4,481	10,484	1,658	1,027
Contra Costa Co. (Richmond).....	c 21	906	35	394	6	1,734	89	175	200
Fresno Co. (Fresno).....	c 21	1,456	30	285	2	639	872	23	262
Humboldt Co. (Eureka).....	c 21	164	14	123	1	563	1,191	58	9
Kern Co. (Bakersfield).....	c 21	691	15	429	21	2,090	5,513	363	308
Los Angeles Co. (Los Angeles).....	c 21	11,690	192	2,752	236	2,958	101,210	508	1,770
Marin Co. (Ross Valley).....	c 21	271	11	99	1	679	33	205	148
Monterey Co. (Salinas).....	c 21	400	20	145	3	1,306	35	21	121
Orange Co. (Anaheim).....	c 21	2,274	105	352	--	2,187	16,792	322	479
Riverside Co. (Riverside).....	c 21	837	7	379	6	1,121	3,384	161	30
Sacramento Co. (Sacramento).....	c 21	847	8	356	2	3,207	5,144	391	465
San Bernardino Co. (San Bernardino).....	c 21	1,388	117	595	1	1,520	7,402	334	10
San Diego Co. (San Diego).....	c 21	2,629	16	1,884	20	4,689	16,066	1,548	989
San Francisco Co. (San Francisco).....	c 21	1,467	51	824	--	3,825	3,668	1,150	14
San Joaquin Co. (Stockton).....	c 21	627	12	190	--	1,178	11	133	158
San Mateo Co. (San Mateo).....	c 21	1,043	19	355	2	1,368	4,893	414	140
Santa Barbara Co. (Santa Barbara).....	c 21	426	12	93	1	797	1,762	28	125
Santa Clara Co. (San Jose).....	c 21	1,381	14	521	8	2,677	11,759	679	441
Solano Co. (Vallejo).....	c 21	360	12	186	1	442	1,265	80	154
Sonoma Co. (Santa Rosa).....	c 21	344	8	191	1	589	501	110	137
Stanislaus Co. (Modesto).....	c 21	490	16	236	1	493	3	20	113
Tulare Co. (Visalia).....	c 21	452	20	171	--	504	2,490	88	127
Ventura Co. (Oxnard).....	c 21	596	2	121	3	1,120	3,353	175	293
35 small courts.....	c 21	2,675	277	1,212	5	5,182	5,516	598	411
COLORADO:									
Adams Co. (Westminster).....	18	187	--	35	355	5	--	--	--
Denver (City and Co.).....	18	1,444	1	562	1,874	97	--	9	3
El Paso Co. (Colorado Springs).....	18	78	--	--	--	163	--	--	--
Jefferson Co. (Lakewood).....	18	147	1	20	254	2	--	--	--
Pueblo Co. (Pueblo).....	18	25	--	29	185	528	1	--	1
9 small courts.....	18	475	--	35	14	1	--	--	--
CONNECTICUT:									
First District (Bridgeport).....	16	269	(d)	332	302	2,449	(d)	--	--
Second District (New Haven).....	16	623	(d)	465	464	3,139	(d)	--	--
Third District (Hartford).....	16	490	(d)	454	481	1,486	(d)	--	--
DELAWARE:									
2 small courts.....	18	678	689	441	206	--	--	--	--
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:									
Washington - City.....	18	2,709	202	378	--	1,199	26	--	--
FLORIDA:									
Brevard Co. (Melbourne).....	17	345	228	142	1	400	125	120	--
Broward Co. (Fort Lauderdale).....	17	460	322	611	106	1,441	1,311	588	--
Dade Co. (Miami).....	17	2,012	23	646	138	1,716	9	95	--
Duval Co. (Jacksonville).....	17	982	664	929	250	2,966	14	1,921	--
Escambia Co. (Pensacola).....	17	714	535	933	50	263	--	395	--
Hillsborough Co. (Tampa).....	17	1,173	1,619	2,278	118	715	1	128	--
Orange Co. (Orlando).....	17	559	122	227	25	782	505	58	--
Palm Beach Co. (W. Palm Beach).....	17	764	109	250	25	1,322	206	459	9
Pinellas Co. (St. Petersburg).....	17	470	1,388	293	298	1,031	1	305	1
Polk Co. (Lakeland).....	17	336	543	181	15	849	5	252	1
Volusia Co. (Daytona Beach).....	17	344	45	152	2	1,059	251	414	1
56 small courts.....	17	3,996	1,544	2,045	8	2,873	880	662	--
GEORGIA:									
Bibb Co. (Macon).....	17	632	15	81	58	--	--	--	--
Chatham Co. (Savannah).....	17	218	(d)	31	71	809	6	93	9
Cobb Co. (Marietta).....	17	318	(e)	33	19	210	(e)	15	--
DeKalb Co. (Decatur).....	17	2,287	1,074	545	411	312	58	37	41
Fulton Co. (Atlanta).....	17	2,828	1,811	483	288	2,840	100	390	1,197
Muscogee Co. (Columbus).....	17	905	52	150	61	--	--	--	--

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Area served by court ^b	Age under which court has original jurisdiction	JUDICIAL CASES				NONJUDICIAL CASES			
		Delinquency (except traffic)	Traffic	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings	Delinquency (except traffic)	Traffic	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings
GEORGIA--Continued									
Richmond Co. (Augusta).....	17	344	24	139	51	127	--	51	27
19 small courts.....	17	2,270	197	825	91	486	2	332	22
HAWAII:									
First Circuit (Honolulu).....	18	2,708	980	214	657	1,274	601	79	--
ILLINOIS:									
Cook Co. (Chicago).....	c 17, 18	7,878	(d)	2,213	6,616	213	(d)	500	11
DuPage Co. (York).....	c 17, 18	227	(d)	99	361	--	(d)	--	--
Kane Co. (Aurora).....	c 17, 18	120	(d)	122	289	83	(d)	170	--
Lake Co. (Waukegan).....	c 17, 18	349	(d)	617	307	50	(d)	25	--
Madison Co. (Alton).....	c 17, 18	60	(d)	120	213	90	(d)	68	--
Peoria Co. (Peoria).....	c 17, 18	51	(d)	180	281	--	(d)	5	--
St. Clair Co. (E. St. Louis).....	c 17, 18	166	(d)	167	241	--	--	--	--
Will Co. (Joliet).....	c 17, 18	125	(d)	61	152	94	(d)	37	--
Winnebago Co. (Rockford).....	c 17, 18	154	(d)	260	369	624	(d)	720	--
11 small courts.....	c 17, 18	268	(d)	188	416	188	(d)	60	1
INDIANA:									
Allen Co. (Fort Wayne).....	18	370	--	--	2	840	3	1	--
Delaware Co. (Muncie).....	18	110	--	125	--	235	2	--	--
Elkhart Co. (Elkhart).....	18	69	--	31	--	188	1	--	--
Lake Co. (Gary).....	18	383	--	101	2	299	2	4	1
Madison Co. (Anderson).....	18	58	--	--	--	91	--	--	--
Marion Co. (Indianapolis).....	18	2,541	14	367	--	18	--	2	--
St. Joseph Co. (South Bend).....	18	99	--	--	--	215	6	1	--
Vanderburgh Co. (Evansville).....	18	340	1	355	22	511	2	20	13
Vigo Co. (Terre Haute).....	18	139	--	24	58	140	1	--	--
74 small courts.....	18	2,235	62	248	43	1,606	62	83	15
IOWA:									
Black Hawk Co. (Waterloo).....	18	100	(d)	78	(d)	517	(d)	14	(d)
Linn Co. (Cedar Rapids).....	18	72	(d)	73	(d)	540	(d)	55	(d)
Polk Co. (Des Moines).....	18	379	(d)	176	(d)	952	(d)	63	(d)
Scott Co. (Davenport).....	18	160	(d)	41	(d)	387	(d)	77	(d)
Woodbury Co. (Sioux City).....	18	175	(d)	119	(d)	301	(d)	126	(d)
85 small courts.....	18	907	(d)	472	(d)	3,017	(d)	508	(d)
KANSAS:									
Johnson Co. (Prairie Village).....	c 16, 18	77	166	60	--	591	--	38	--
Sedgwick Co. (Wichita).....	c 16, 18	502	3	125	87	--	--	--	--
Shawnee Co. (Topeka).....	c 16, 18	123	--	23	136	268	--	58	155
Wyandotte Co. (Kansas City).....	c 16, 18	227	--	61	168	551	1	18	266
97 small courts.....	c 16, 18	882	645	633	511	1,930	389	478	--
KENTUCKY:									
Fayette Co. (Lexington).....	18	920	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jefferson Co. (Louisville).....	18	1,556	8	616	--	1,946	5	133	--
Kenton Co. (Covington).....	18	317	--	--	183	73	--	7	--
72 small courts.....	18	2,653	610	1,069	--	386	127	491	--
LOUISIANA:									
Caddo Parish (Shreveport).....	17	328	1	182	146	330	488	--	--
E. Baton Rouge (Baton Rouge).....	17	722	439	152	--	471	--	81	--
Jefferson Parish (Gretna).....	17	394	169	5	199	--	--	--	--
Orleans Parish (New Orleans).....	17	1,716	2,463	425	--	--	--	--	--
50 small courts.....	17	3,039	698	1,214	375	3,193	224	487	--
MAINE:									
Aroostook Co. (Presque Isle).....	17	197	64	65	--	(f)	--	--	--
Penobscot Co. (Bangor).....	17	192	--	--	--	(f)	--	--	--
29 small courts.....	17	368	--	--	--	(f)	--	--	--
MARYLAND:									
Anne Arundel Co. (Annapolis).....	18	679	(d)	173	3	287	(d)	1	--
Baltimore (City).....	16	4,447	(d)	2,641	123	--	(d)	--	--
Baltimore Co. (Cantonville).....	18	1,713	(d)	424	3	--	(d)	--	--
Montgomery Co. (Silver Spring)...	18	683	1,834	317	--	715	5	246	--
Prince Georges Co. (Hyattsville)...	18	1,851	(d)	382	11	51	(d)	--	--
19 small courts.....	18	1,693	--	602	16	138	--	10	--
MASSACHUSETTS: ^g									
Boston:									
Boston (Central Section).....	17	775	(e)	--	--	714	--	--	--
Brighton.....	17	95	(e)	--	--	24	--	--	--
Charlestown.....	17	65	(e)	--	--	11	--	--	--
Dorchester.....	17	334	(e)	--	--	57	--	--	--
East Boston.....	17	133	(e)	--	--	4	--	--	--
Roxbury.....	17	673	(e)	--	--	18	--	--	--
South Boston.....	17	236	(e)	--	--	3	--	--	--
West Roxbury.....	17	398	(e)	--	--	104	--	--	--
District:									
Worcester Cent. (Worcester).....	17	927	(e)	--	--	152	--	--	--
E. Norfolk (Quincy).....	17	353	(e)	--	--	31	--	--	--
E. Middlesex, 1st (Malden).....	17	297	(e)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Lawrence (Lawrence).....	17	189	(e)	--	--	3	--	--	--

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		Delinquency (except traffic)	Traffic	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings	Delinquency (except traffic)	Traffic	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings
MASSACHUSETTS--Continued									
Lowell (Lowell).....	17	327	(e)	--	--	19	--	--	--
Bristol, 2nd (Fall River).....	17	294	(e)	--	--	16	--	--	--
Somerville (Somerville).....	17	141	(e)	--	--	35	--	--	--
Southern Essex (Lynn).....	17	293	(e)	--	--	10	--	--	--
Springfield (Springfield).....	17	506	(e)	--	--	54	--	--	--
Bristol, 3rd (New Bedford).....	17	330	(e)	--	--	23	--	--	--
E. Middlesex, 3rd (Cambridge)...	17	345	(e)	--	--	--	--	--	--
54 small courts.....	17	4,893	(e)	--	--	1,818	--	--	--
MICHIGAN:									
Bay Co. (Bay City).....	17	177	(e)	77	92	(f)	--	--	--
Berrien Co. (Benton Harbor).....	17	235	(e)	38	177	(f)	--	--	--
Calhoun Co. (Battle Creek).....	17	296	(e)	163	134	(f)	--	--	--
Genesee Co. (Flint).....	17	544	(e)	510	406	(f)	--	--	--
Ingham Co. (Lansing).....	17	283	(e)	290	207	(f)	--	--	--
Jackson Co. (Jackson).....	17	320	(e)	169	149	(f)	--	--	--
Kalamazoo Co. (Kalamazoo).....	17	157	(e)	61	154	(f)	--	--	--
Kent Co. (Grand Rapids).....	17	232	(e)	195	274	(f)	--	--	--
Macomb Co. (Warren).....	17	462	(e)	172	378	(f)	--	--	--
Monroe Co. (Monroe).....	17	90	(e)	109	124	(f)	--	--	--
Muskegon Co. (Muskegon).....	17	140	(e)	165	85	(f)	--	--	--
Oakland Co. (Pontiac).....	17	684	(e)	271	711	(f)	--	--	--
Saginaw Co. (Saginaw).....	17	300	(e)	140	142	(f)	--	--	--
St. Clair Co. (Port Huron).....	17	105	(e)	43	74	(f)	--	--	--
Washtenaw Co. (Ann Arbor).....	17	167	(e)	119	148	(f)	--	--	--
Wayne Co. (Detroit).....	17	2,039	(e)	1,403	1,668	(f)	--	--	--
67 small courts.....	17	2,105	(e)	1,054	1,318	(f)	--	--	--
MINNESOTA: ^g									
Hennepin Co. (Minneapolis).....	18	2,033	2,755	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ramsey Co. (St. Paul).....	18	1,283	2,235	--	--	--	--	--	--
St. Louis Co. (Duluth).....	18	277	576	--	--	332	--	--	--
84 small courts.....	18	4,481	6,079	--	--	617	--	--	--
MISSISSIPPI:									
Harrison Co. (Biloxi).....	18	243	--	720	--	151	5	161	--
Hinds Co. (Jackson).....	18	471	3	266	--	320	5	4	--
76 small courts.....	18	1,230	12	944	--	780	7	166	--
MISSOURI:									
Greene Co. (Springfield).....	17	57	7	90	131	345	382	2	3
Jackson Co. (Kansas City).....	17	1,153	252	143	542	1,452	1,931	284	2
St. Louis Co. (University City)...	17	988	30	245	641	1,461	845	331	1
St. Louis (City).....	17	842	2	379	779	3,838	65	299	42
94 small courts.....	17	1,450	418	559	1,027	1,719	1,065	206	10
MONTANA:									
Ninth Judicial District (Cut Bank)	18	16	32	--	--	88	29	--	--
NEBRASKA:									
Lancaster Co. (Lincoln).....	18	154	21	27	--	(f)	--	--	--
NEW HAMPSHIRE:									
74 small courts.....	18	436	--	26	2	63	--	7	--
NEW JERSEY:									
Atlantic Co. (Atlantic City).....	18	586	--	--	--	(f)	--	--	--
Bergen Co. (Fairlawn).....	18	1,973	--	38	--	74	--	--	--
Burlington Co. (New Hanover).....	18	436	11	--	--	--	--	--	--
Camden Co. (Camden).....	18	960	--	--	24	--	--	--	--
Ocean Co. (Point Pleasant).....	18	369	53	1	--	60	3	--	--
Passaic Co. (Paterson).....	18	1,276	--	--	140	66	--	--	--
Somerset Co. (No. Plainfield).....	18	351	21	--	--	70	9	--	271
Union Co. (Elizabeth).....	18	1,208	--	--	--	434	--	--	--
2 small courts.....	18	344	16	103	76	16	--	--	139
NEW MEXICO: ^g									
Bernalillo Co. (Albuquerque).....	18	417	172	--	--	1,627	4,163	--	--
32 small courts.....	18	1,238	2,138	--	--	4,271	1,331	--	--
NEW YORK: ^h									
Albany Co. (Albany).....	c 16	236	(e)	103	145	(f)	--	--	--
Broome Co. (Binghamton).....	c 16	43	(e)	--	3	(f)	--	--	--
Chautauqua Co. (Jamestown).....	c 16	60	(e)	4	90	(f)	--	--	--
Dutchess Co. (Poughkeepsie).....	c 16	61	(e)	4	67	(f)	--	--	--
Erie Co. (Buffalo).....	c 16	832	(e)	127	942	(f)	--	--	--
Monroe Co. (Rochester).....	c 16	215	(e)	37	551	(f)	--	--	--
Nassau Co. (Hempstead).....	c 16	362	(e)	33	578	(f)	--	--	--
New York (City).....	c 16	4,297	(e)	1,200	172	(f)	--	--	--
Niagara Co. (Niagara Falls).....	c 16	49	(e)	26	347	(f)	--	--	--
Oneida Co. (Utica).....	c 16	72	(e)	4	300	(f)	--	--	--
Onondaga Co. (Syracuse).....	c 16	172	(e)	54	457	(f)	--	--	--
Orange Co. (Newburgh).....	c 16	74	(e)	14	90	(f)	--	--	--
Rensselaer Co. (Troy).....	c 16	68	(e)	15	166	(f)	--	--	--
Rockland Co. (Orangetown).....	c 16	34	(e)	6	47	(f)	--	--	--
St. Lawrence Co. (Ogdensburg).....	c 16	39	(e)	69	138	(f)	--	--	--

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		Delinquency (except traffic)	Traffic	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings	Delinquency (except traffic)	Traffic	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings
NEW YORK--Continued									
Schenectady Co. (Schenectady).....	c 16	64	(e)	11	52	(f)	--	--	--
Suffolk Co. (Islip).....	c 16	424	(e)	50	772	(f)	--	--	--
Ulster Co. (Kingston).....	c 16	44	(e)	1	87	(f)	--	--	--
Westchester Co. (Yonkers).....	c 16	116	(e)	23	188	(f)	--	--	--
39 small courts.....	c 16	644	(e)	375	2,048	(f)	--	--	--
NORTH CAROLINA:									
Buncombe Co. (Asheville).....	16	157	1	58	124	23	--	--	--
Cumberland Co. (Fayetteville).....	16	256	6	118	10	--	--	--	--
Durham Co. (Durham).....	16	464	5	10	9	--	--	--	--
Forsyth Co. (Winston-Salem).....	16	317	6	160	231	130	5	9	1
Gaston Co. (Gastonia).....	16	101	--	69	83	237	2	109	25
Guilford Co. (Greensboro).....	16	162	8	69	107	281	5	--	1
Mecklenburg Co. (Charlotte).....	16	418	16	80	291	763	13	238	156
Wake Co. (Raleigh).....	16	573	47	145	355	47	--	9	--
98 small courts.....	16	2,646	93	623	203	20	1	14	6
NORTH DAKOTA:									
First Judicial District (Fargo)...	18	531	161	46	19	277	623	57	--
5 small Judicial Districts.....	18	294	35	58	16	1,676	1,528	122	14
OHIO:									
Allen Co. (Lima).....	18	161	273	119	3	366	195	1	2
Butler Co. (Hamilton).....	18	104	951	149	51	1,079	--	2	--
Clark Co. (Springfield).....	18	135	25	97	--	426	289	2	--
Columbiana Co. (E. Liverpool).....	18	166	--	2	--	115	--	--	--
Cuyahoga Co. (Cleveland).....	18	2,964	4,211	440	79	1,918	422	1	--
Franklin Co. (Columbus).....	18	285	2,939	417	22	897	3	130	5
Hamilton Co. (Cincinnati).....	18	1,401	2,897	649	--	3,855	--	55	1
Lake Co. (Willowick).....	18	179	26	66	11	323	444	--	--
Lorain Co. (Lorain).....	18	136	56	158	--	923	400	48	1
Lucas Co. (Toledo).....	18	820	1,663	175	469	2,484	274	7	97
Mahoning Co. (Youngstown).....	18	120	5	125	2	1,270	748	67	4
Montgomery Co. (Dayton).....	18	812	1,269	342	199	2,633	1,548	7	2
Richland Co. (Madison).....	18	315	329	50	--	19	15	--	--
Stark Co. (Canton).....	18	207	--	141	--	1	--	--	--
Summit Co. (Akron).....	18	591	1,082	129	24	2,085	397	2	14
Trumbull Co. (Warren).....	18	162	62	90	6	473	353	20	4
71 small courts.....	18	5,296	7,351	1,809	782	3,377	890	129	93
OKLAHOMA:									
Oklahoma Co. (Oklahoma City).....	c 16, 18	1,049	64	545	236	706	--	21	--
Tulsa Co. (Tulsa).....	c 16, 18	278	142	439	--	706	--	205	29
7 small courts.....	c 16, 18	131	20	129	18	75	--	93	34
OREGON:									
Clackamas Co. (Milwaukie).....	18	286	626	156	16	586	164	65	43
Lane Co. (Eugene).....	18	978	64	171	33	954	42	31	7
Marion Co. (Salem).....	18	615	164	247	1	622	32	129	15
Multnomah Co. (Portland).....	18	1,197	15	600	17	3,425	7,328	831	18
25 small courts.....	18	2,448	2,020	583	119	4,039	612	519	496
PENNSYLVANIA:									
Allegheny Co. (Pittsburgh).....	18	2,411	--	663	--	3,015	--	1,297	--
Beaver Co. (Aliquippa).....	18	81	--	39	--	368	10	8	--
Berks Co. (Reading).....	18	237	1	115	2	219	5	4	--
Blair Co. (Altoona).....	18	174	--	35	--	259	--	8	16
Bucks Co. (Bristol).....	18	272	--	194	9	414	--	--	--
Chester Co. (West Chester).....	18	491	7	34	1	205	10	--	--
Delaware Co. (Chester).....	18	686	--	--	--	307	--	--	--
Erie Co. (Erie).....	18	191	--	33	1	185	--	6	6
Fayette Co. (Uniontown).....	18	78	5	--	--	329	10	2	4
Lackawanna Co. (Scranton).....	18	150	54	--	--	78	--	--	--
Lehigh Co. (Allentown).....	18	268	--	146	5	144	--	9	3
Luzerne Co. (Wilkes-Barre).....	18	554	1	--	16	--	--	--	128
Mercer Co. (Sharon).....	18	167	--	60	--	27	--	--	--
Montgomery Co. (Morristown).....	18	100	--	13	--	182	--	--	--
Northampton Co. (Bethlehem).....	18	144	--	30	--	384	21	11	--
Philadelphia (City & Co.).....	18	7,502	28	1,284	167	3,452	25	--	--
Schuylkill Co. (Pottsville).....	18	297	8	--	--	214	4	--	--
Washington Co. (Washington).....	18	150	4	19	--	131	--	--	--
Westmoreland Co. (New Kensington).....	18	95	--	--	--	506	--	--	--
York Co. (York).....	18	101	8	16	--	346	--	--	--
5 small courts.....	18	102	--	251	--	400	--	152	--
PUERTO RICO:									
Ponce.....	16	929	40	--	--	218	--	--	--
San Juan.....	16	1,214	32	--	--	778	--	--	--
7 small courts.....	16	2,557	140	--	--	448	12	--	238
RHODE ISLAND									
State (Providence).....	18	891	868	130	713	75	--	--	--
SOUTH CAROLINA:									
Greenville Co. (Greenville).....	18	463	23	21	554	347	1	36	251
Spartanburg Co. (Spartanburg).....	18	241	4	--	250	264	9	--	143
7 small courts.....	18	3,299	55	298	289	143	--	75	20

Table A. - CHILDREN'S CASES DISPOSED OF JUDICIALLY AND NONJUDICIALLY BY ALL JUVENILE COURTS REPORTING FOR 1963^a --Continued

Area served by court ^b	Area under which court has original jurisdiction	JUDICIAL CASES				NONJUDICIAL CASES			
		Delinquency (except traffic)	Traffic	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings	Delinquency (except traffic)	Traffic	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings
SOUTH DAKOTA:									
39 small courts.....	18	1,124	296	174	75	1,209	214	9	3
TENNESSEE:									
Sullivan Co. (Kingsport).....	18	296	150	84	54	109	37	--	--
97 small courts.....	18	3,871	1,900	778	257	532	195	105	2
TEXAS:									
Bexar Co. (San Antonio).....	c 17, 18	783	15	--	--	2,625	--	--	--
Cameron Co. (Brownsville).....	c 17, 18	84	1	--	--	376	--	--	--
Dallas Co. (Dallas).....	c 17, 18	1,010	1	436	1,093	4,942	22	1,408	--
El Paso Co. (El Paso).....	c 17, 18	273	--	--	--	2,079	3	--	--
Harris Co. (Houston).....	c 17, 18	1,474	40	649	1,187	5,275	--	1,918	614
Hidalgo Co. (McAllen).....	c 17, 18	20	2	--	--	413	--	--	--
Jefferson Co. (Beaumont).....	c 17, 18	370	--	--	6	754	--	--	15
Lubbock Co. (Lubbock).....	c 17, 18	93	--	1	7	636	15	--	20
McLennan Co. (Waco).....	c 17, 18	84	--	75	103	1,201	2	386	45
Nueces Co. (Corpus Christi).....	c 17, 18	268	--	--	--	768	--	--	--
Potter Co. (Amarillo).....	c 17, 18	84	--	--	--	299	--	--	--
Tarrant Co. (Fort Worth).....	c 17, 18	214	--	146	--	1,744	--	806	696
Taylor Co. (Abilene).....	c 17, 18	142	--	--	--	187	--	4	--
Wichita Co. (Wichita Falls).....	c 17, 18	122	--	105	120	206	3	63	12
149 small courts.....	c 17, 18	2,222	20	230	279	6,095	124	357	122
UTAH:									
First District (Ogden).....	18	689	3,815	176	--	2,135	--	98	--
Second District (Salt Lake City)...	18	1,905	5,300	419	--	2,712	--	454	--
Third District (Provo).....	18	560	1,731	85	--	1,096	--	71	--
3 small Districts.....	18	502	1,256	176	--	474	--	98	--
VERMONT:									
17 small courts.....	16	183	(d)	242	--	(f)	--	--	--
VIRGINIA:									
Arlington Co.....	18	732	925	141	107	--	--	--	--
Fairfax Co.....	18	880	37	430	222	--	--	--	--
Henrico Co.....	18	270	322	32	73	--	--	--	--
Newport News (City).....	18	602	377	57	132	--	--	--	--
Norfolk (City).....	18	1,644	644	291	292	--	--	--	--
Portsmouth (City).....	18	480	214	96	215	--	--	--	--
Richmond (City).....	18	1,095	842	415	549	334	--	8	17
115 small courts.....	18	7,431	4,928	1,951	1,218	1,249	28	151	297
VIRGIN ISLANDS:									
3 small courts.....	16	195	24	97	29	--	--	--	--
WASHINGTON:									
King Co. (Seattle).....	18	3,282	8,058	2,859	--	548	47	655	--
Pierce Co. (Tacoma).....	18	464	3,186	660	--	530	3	349	--
Snohomish Co. (Everett).....	18	254	1,232	579	--	346	3	395	--
Spokane Co. (Spokane).....	18	242	1,105	270	--	1,185	658	426	--
Yakima Co. (Yakima).....	18	121	99	276	--	833	1,211	388	--
27 small courts.....	18	1,780	1,785	1,838	--	4,254	2,817	1,831	--
WEST VIRGINIA:									
Cabell Co. (Huntington).....	18	223	(d)	36	79	9	(d)	--	--
Kanawha Co. (Charleston).....	18	872	(d)	152	215	12	(d)	6	--
52 small courts.....	18	2,065	29	686	638	704	1	210	43
WISCONSIN:									
Brown Co. (Green Bay).....	18	142	6	34	57	213	4	1	6
Dane Co. (Madison).....	18	220	6	45	3	1,780	756	161	7
Kenosha Co. (Kenosha).....	18	103	235	117	40	10	--	7	--
Milwaukee Co. (Milwaukee).....	18	2,035	1,473	682	794	6,685	218	283	11
Outagamie Co. (Appleton).....	18	89	5	19	42	56	65	--	--
Racine Co. (Racine).....	18	93	4	59	54	95	367	--	--
Rock Co. (Janesville).....	18	303	131	54	20	120	188	--	--
Waukesha Co. (Waukesha).....	18	206	246	33	29	366	36	4	--
Winnebago Co. (Oshkosh).....	18	168	210	51	40	130	9	3	--
63 small courts.....	18	2,404	1,042	751	429	2,042	782	21	14

^a NOTE WELL: This table is not limited to the sample group of courts but rather includes all courts that transmitted reports to the Children's Bureau. The data in this table should not be used to make comparisons between communities regarding the extent of delinquency. Questions concerning changes in an individual court's data from one year to another should be directed to that individual court.

^b Courts serving areas with population of 100,000 or more are listed separately, showing the chief city located in each area. Courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population are combined for each State and are presented as "small courts."

^c Where the age under which the court has original jurisdiction is different for boys and girls, the age for boys appears first. In California, the jurisdiction of the adult court rather than the juvenile court is usually invoked for those 18 years of age or over. In Illinois, the age jurisdiction is 18 for both boys and girls in dependency and neglect cases.

In New York under the new Family Court Act, the definition of "juvenile delinquency" is now limited to those offenses of children under 16 years of age which would constitute crimes if the child were over 16 years of age. A new type of offense (relating to persons in need of supervision) has been added which covers cases of truancy, runaways, disobedience or incorrigibility. These are included in our tables under "delinquency" and the age limit for them as well as for neglect cases is 16 for boys and 18 for girls.

^d Inapplicable -- juvenile court does not have jurisdiction over juvenile traffic cases.

^e Data on traffic cases not reported or not reported separately from other types of delinquency cases. In the latter case they are included under

"Delinquency - except traffic."

^f Reported on official cases only.

^g No report on dependency and neglect cases or special proceedings.

^h Data for the State of New York are for January through June 1963 and they do not report the work of the newly established "intake" service under the new Family Court Act which reduced the number of formal proceedings (judicial cases) initiated in the court.

Table B. --DELINQUENCY CASES DISPOSED OF BY A SELECTED GROUP OF JUVENILE COURTS, 1963^a

Offense	Disposition																	
	Judicial cases										Nonjudicial Cases							
	Dismissed- not involved	Adjudged delinquent										Complaint not sub- stantiated	Adjusted		Informal supervi- sion		Other	
		Dismissed, warned, adjusted		Probation		Commitment		Other										
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
TOTAL.....	4,723	1,064	4,522	1,086	18,724	4,581	7,147	1,774	3,587	637	4,685	592	19,078	4,443	7,640	2,091	8,423	2,282
OFFENSES APPLICABLE TO BOTH JUVENILES & ADULTS																		
Murder and Non-negligent manslaughter.....	14	--	2	--	24	1	19	2	13	1	14	2	--	--	1	1	5	--
Manslaughter by negligence...	4	--	4	1	1	2	3	--	2	--	2	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
Forcible rape.....	32	1	6	--	32	--	31	1	28	--	13	1	10	--	10	--	6	--
Robbery.....	232	4	61	3	526	23	388	9	117	--	237	5	165	7	89	2	63	4
Assault:																		
Aggravated.....	253	36	83	22	484	72	308	23	78	3	190	19	324	78	119	18	107	6
Other.....	233	46	190	54	646	111	215	20	81	7	204	8	539	77	315	50	82	10
Burglary - breaking or entering.....	679	30	584	29	3,470	108	1,359	23	344	6	758	15	1,714	64	1,050	33	516	18
Larceny - theft (except auto):																		
Under \$50.....	700	134	592	149	2,585	463	757	99	420	59	707	57	3,140	653	1,453	264	434	90
\$50 or more.....	118	6	93	12	622	53	218	17	29	2	92	5	1,402	166	244	11	278	20
Auto theft:																		
Unauthorized use.....	425	21	440	22	3,392	105	1,242	32	455	10	749	9	839	34	649	29	358	14
Other.....	66	8	74	3	502	19	153	8	49	-	83	4	183	15	116	15	75	8
Weapons - carrying, possessing, etc.....	66	2	66	1	199	13	77	5	31	1	72	--	246	14	126	10	92	8
Sex offenses (except forcible rape).....	139	101	140	106	634	540	182	209	60	58	226	90	408	385	206	283	99	203
Drug laws:																		
Narcotic.....	30	17	20	10	148	52	80	24	11	2	10	7	7	1	18	5	--	1
Other.....	80	9	42	5	156	18	74	3	9	1	17	1	53	16	36	3	4	--
Drunkenness.....	145	22	138	11	352	80	55	18	86	8	117	11	664	121	233	19	143	22
Driving while intoxicated.....	12	--	22	1	80	9	11	--	7	--	8	--	51	2	10	3	7	--
Hit and run.....	14	--	12	3	34	4	13	--	31	1	10	2	179	45	16	6	35	6
Driving without a license....	72	6	111	13	265	35	38	3	190	22	3	73	1,180	226	93	51	347	49
Disorderly conduct.....	184	30	115	17	369	103	100	25	86	10	211	27	1,412	191	246	42	2,130	126
Vandalism.....	142	11	159	18	602	27	111	12	39	2	192	8	1,296	58	214	12	205	14
All other.....	309	85	600	105	641	110	210	50	691	88	247	13	1,361	232	909	95	418	52
OFFENSES APPLICABLE TO JUVENILES ONLY																		
Running away.....	189	211	229	233	607	974	444	541	221	165	128	89	1,367	1,078	213	458	1,034	831
Truancy.....	101	70	93	42	766	369	293	115	107	42	43	27	489	116	368	209	217	133
Curfew.....	80	22	178	23	315	102	77	20	167	22	162	31	642	165	94	11	1,230	375
Ungovernable.....	178	163	178	158	1,010	1,127	585	470	123	107	91	77	811	583	404	381	331	235
Other.....	226	29	290	45	262	61	104	45	112	20	99	11	594	116	408	80	207	57

^a Data are from monthly reports from 21 of the 30 courts serving the largest cities in the United States. See section on "Sources of Data" for specific cities included. Some courts (Columbus, Minneapolis, Phoenix) did not report for all months of the year. Traffic offenses are excluded except for driving while intoxicated, hit and run and driving without a license.